

19th, which is by far the most northerly British sighting. In Ireland only 18 were reported, mostly from Co. Cork.

These additions do not much alter the relative importance of the years: 1982 rather above average, 1983 outstanding both for numbers of species and individuals, 1984 generally poor, 1985 distinguished for its great April invasion, but later rather poor.

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EUPITHECIA LARICIATA FREYER (LEP.: GEOMETRIDAE), THE LARCH PUG, IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE — *E. lariciata* is widely distributed throughout Scotland but existing records are patchy and probably incomplete. This is illustrated well by the capture of several individuals in the Rothamsted Insect Survey light trap at Mabie, near Dumfries (O.S. Grid ref. NX951 707, Site No. 454) during 1986. *Lariciata* has not, to my knowledge, been previously recorded from Dumfries-shire.

This extension in the known distribution of *lariciata* is not surprising as the species is easily confused with several others of the genus *Eupithecia* and has almost certainly been overlooked. However, what is interesting about the present records is their lateness. The usual flight period is May and June (Skinner, B. 1984. *Colour Identification Guide to the Moths of the British Isles*, pp 47-48. Viking). However, only one individual from the 1986 Mabie records was caught during this period (7th June), 17 others being recorded between 12th July and 19th August. Whether this represents a strong second brood, (the possibility of a second brood in this species has been discussed before (Riley, A. M. 1986. *Ent. Rec.* 98: 207-208)), or a markedly later flight period than known from other localities, is open to speculation at the present time.

Thanks are extended to Mr. P. Harrison for operating the trap at Mabie. — ADRIAN M. RILEY, Entomology Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, AL5 2JQ.

FOODPLANTS OF CACOECIMORPHA PRONUBANA HÜBN. — To add to the lengthening list of unlikely larval foodplants of this bright and lively Tortrix, I should like to report having bred it here from single larvae found feeding, one on a potted plant of *Chamaecyparis pisifera*, the other inside the corolla of a daffodil flower. It is certainly beginning to look as though the answer to M. Parson's question (*antea* 196) "Is there any plant this species will not eat?" might well prove to be "Only those few kinds rejected by all larvae" as being too tough or poisonous — if indeed there are any such. — A. A. ALLEN.